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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/043,925	10/23/2001	Manfred Boldy	DE920000041US1	9258
7590	12/03/2004			
Andrew Calderon McGUIRE WOODS LLP 1750 Tysons Blvd., Suite 1800 McLean, VA 22102			EXAMINER OMGBA, ESSAMA	
			ART UNIT 3726	PAPER NUMBER

DATE MAILED: 12/03/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/043,925

Applicant(s)

BOLDY, MANFRED

Examiner

Essama Omgba

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
 - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 24 August 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-17 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-16 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 17 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

1. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

2. Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, because the specification, while being enabling for a stationary, non-movable transparent portion in the strain relief clamp, does not reasonably provide enablement for a transparent portion that is stationary, non-movable and at the same time movably guided within a groove. The specification does not enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make the invention commensurate in scope with these claims. Claim 5 which depends from claim 1 requires the transparent portion to be stationary, non-movable, then claim 9 which depends from claim 5 requires the transparent portion to be movable.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1, 3 and 7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Applicant's Admitted Prior Art (AAPA) in view of Grois et al. (US Patent 6,434,315).

With regards to claims 1 and 3, Applicant, at pages 1 and 2 of the specification to be known as AAPA, discloses a cable mounted to a connector with ends of the cable marked for identification purpose. AAPA does not disclose a strain relief clamp with a transparent portion through which a marking of interest is visible when the strain relief clamp is installed on the connector. However Grois et al. teaches a strain relief component 74 with a rectangular transparent portion 80 affording visual inspection of the cable within the connector, see column 3, lines 46-66. Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to have provided a strain relief clamp with a transparent portion in the connector of AAPA, in light of the teachings of Grois et al., in order to afford visual inspection of the cables. Applicant should note that the transparent portion 80 of the strain relief component of Grois et al. is stationary on cover 24 and will not move once installed.

For claim 7, Applicant, at pages 1 and 2 of the specification to be known as AAPA, discloses a method for identifying a cable that has identification markings on its end section wherein cable ends are marked for identification and mounted to connectors. AAPA does not disclose a strain relief clamp with a transparent portion through which a marking of interest is visible when the strain relief clamp is installed on the connector. However Grois et al. teaches a strain relief component 74 with a transparent portion 80 affording visual inspection of the cable within the connector, see column 3, lines 46-66. Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to have provided a strain relief clamp with a transparent portion in the connector of AAPA, in light of the teachings of Grois et al., in

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order to afford visual inspection of the cables. Applicant should note that the transparent portion 80 of the strain relief component of Grois et al. is stationary on cover 24 and will not move once installed.

5. Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over AAPA/Grois et al. as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Beier et al. (US Patent 6,367,897).

AAPA/Grois et al. discloses a strain relief clamp as shown above except for the strain relief clamp including an antikink protective sleeve. However it is known to provide antikink sleeves to connectors as attested by Beier et al., see column 4, lines 22-25 and figure 1. Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to have provided the strain relief clamp of AAPA/Grois et al. with an antikink protective sleeve, in light of the teachings of Beier et al., in order to prevent buckling of the cable.

6. Claims 4-6, 8 and 10-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over AAPA/Grois et al. as applied to claims 1 and 7 above, and further in view of Waddington (US Patent 3,297,816).

AAPA/Grois et al. discloses a strain relief clamp and a method for identifying cables as shown above except for the transparent portion being a transparent ring provided about an entire circumference of the strain relief clamp. However it is known to provide transparent rings about an entire circumference of a connector for electrical conductors as attested by Waddington, see column 2, lines 22-26. Therefore it would have been obvious to make the transparent portion of AAPA/Grois et al. as a

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transparent ring, in light of the teachings of Waddington, in order to facilitate inspection of the cables from any side. Applicant should note that the ring of Waddington could be made opaque at some places. Also providing the ring in a groove is an obvious matter of design choice wherein no stated problem is solved or unexpected results obtained in having the transparent ring in a groove versus a ring with no groove as taught by Waddington. It should be noted that although the strain relief clamp of AAPA/Grois et al. is not cylindrical, cylindrical strain relief clamps are old and well known in the art as attested by the many prior arts made of record in the instant application such as Hoffmeister et al. (US Patent 6,421,495). As such one of ordinary skill in the art would find it obvious to apply the teachings of AAPA/Grois et al./Waddington to a cylindrical strain relief clamp.

7. Claims 13-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over AAPA in view of Grois et al. and Waddington.

Applicant, at pages 1 and 2 of the specification to be known as AAPA, discloses a cable mounted to a connector with ends of the cable marked for identification purpose. AAPA does not disclose a strain relief clamp with a transparent portion through which a marking of interest is visible when the strain relief clamp is installed on the connector. However Grois et al. teaches a strain relief component 74 with a transparent portion 80 affording visual inspection of the cable within the connector, see column 3, lines 46-66. Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to have provided a strain relief clamp with a transparent portion in the connector of AAPA, in light of the teachings of Grois et al., in

order to afford visual inspection of the cables. Although AAPA/Grois et al. does not disclose the transparent portion being a transparent ring provided about an entire circumference of the strain relief clamp. However it is known to provide transparent rings about an entire circumference of a connector for electrical conductors as attested by Waddington, see column 2, lines 22-26. Therefore it would have been obvious to make the transparent portion of AAPA/Grois et al. as a transparent ring, in light of the teachings of Waddington, in order to facilitate inspection of the cables from any side. Applicant should note that the ring of Waddington could be made opaque at some places. Also providing the ring in a groove is an obvious matter of design choice wherein no stated problem is solved or unexpected results obtained in having the transparent ring in a groove versus a ring with no groove as taught by Waddington. It should be noted that although the strain relief clamp of AAPA/Grois et al. is not cylindrical, cylindrical strain relief clamps are old and well known in the art as attested by the many prior arts made of record in the instant application such as Hoffmeister et al. (US Patent 6,421,495). As such one of ordinary skill in the art would find it obvious to apply the teachings of AAPA/Grois et al./Waddington to a cylindrical strain relief clamp.

Allowable Subject Matter

8. Claim 17 is objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Response to Arguments

9. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 4-6 and 8-16 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

10. Applicant's arguments filed August 24, 2004 with respect to claims 1-3 and 7 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In response to Applicant's argument that the combination of AAPA and Grois et al. does not teach a stationary, non-movable transparent portion, the examiner respectfully disagrees. As outlined in the above rejections the transparent portion 80 of Grois et al. is stationary on cover 24 and will not move once the cover is installed. Therefore the examiner maintains that a *prima facie* case of obviousness has been established in the instant application as outlined in the above rejections.

Conclusion


11. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Essama Omgba whose telephone number is (571) 272-4532. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F (10-7:30) First Friday off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Peter Vo can be reached on (571) 272-4690. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Essama Omgba
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 3726

eo
November 28, 2004